SPAIR.

The time is lapsing into years since the oceanic telegraph and the public press of both Europe and America began to be burdeped by accounts of the civil and political convulsions of Spain. Within that time the Bourbon throne was unwillingly abdicated by a queen whose personal character was a disgrace to her sex, and whose rule as a monarch was ruin to her realm. The Spanish people, thus suddenly relieved from the incubus that this effece royalty of the Bourbon name had so long imposed, eagerly grasped the reins of gova republic on the ruins of their Bourbon

Civil commotions ensued. The "Iberwaged war from without. Unsuited by government, the Spaniards became Republican only in name; and even the name was soon discarded, their ancient throne re-crected, and the crown and such consolidation had been effected. sceptre were once more offered to a youthful scion of the Bourbon race; and Spain again received a king from that dynastic tamily which has for over two

But, in discarding their nominal Republic and in receiving a king, the Spanlards tailed in securing peace to Spain. The internecine war that had been ravsging her fields, demolishing her cities, and consuming her people and their substance, continues to be waged with even Nor is there any definite prospect of the ending of this butchery in Spain. Other nations of Europe at first looked on with alarm; now they look on with indifference or disgust. Almost a year has plapsed since the boy-king, Allonso, entered his Capital as the Sovereign of that pidest of the monarchies of Europe. And yet the bloody strife continues to consume the very vitals of his kingdom, and time gives no sign of its cessation.

That Iberian peninsula of the European continent has the most remarkable history of any existing kingdoms. Its career commences even before civilization had yet dawned upon the Teutonic tribes, before the Romans ever saw Britain, before the Frank had crossed the Rhine. Its history is older than European civilization.

Spain has been ruled over, in succession, by nearly all of the human races. The Canaanites once reigned there: it was a Phonician kingdom, colonized from Carthage, on the African coast of the Mediterranean. The present city of Cadiz was founded by that Hamitic family, descendants of the Canaanites, more than five hundred years before the birth of Christ. That city still remains, perhaps the most ancient city of Western Europe. From Spain the Phonician generals, Hamilton and Hannibal, led their flerce legions against Rome.

The Penssian race, spreading on from the Greek isles, came next; and the Greek civilization, then little more than barbarism, attended the coming of the Soythians, before whom the Hamitic race had to give way, and retire again to Carthage, on the African coast.

But, again came the Arabs, the Moors, and the sons of Ham once more reigned over Spain; and they planted there a civilization more gorgeous and exalted than any that Europe had before known. Under them, science and the useful arts were advanced far beyond the attainments of any other European people of that age. There and by them were founded, in Spain, the first of European universities. From those schools of science came the most learned and renowned physicians of the then known world. There was first anatomy taught by human dissection. There were first instituted degrees in Science, accorded to scholars by university sanction and graduation. There were first published our astronomical tables of calculation conserning planetary revolutions, even at a time when the "Christian" teachers of Central Europe denied the rotation of the earth.

Those Arabs, the African Phonicians, the desendents of Ham, when ruling over Spain, were the forerunners of learning and civilization in Europe. They taught the Christian world commerce, arts, science, and political econamy. Europe never saw a more brilliant and gorgeous type of civilization than that of the Saracenic Empire of Spain.

But the great Japhetic race, the Ary ans, had been coming on from the pla teaux of Central Asia, and on from the Caucasus and Armenia, and on from the Ural to the Danube, and still on from the Danube to the Guadelquiver; and Moore, those Arabian educators of Europe, were once more driven back to the fronting coasts of Africa. "The boundaries of Japheth" were enlarged until they included all of Europe, from the Ural to the Atlantic, from the Baltic to the Straits of Gibraltar, and Spain be came the early home of the new race.

Under the auspices of that new race, hich had become the inheritors of rabian Science and Art, Spain grew to be the greatest power known to modhistory. The Spanish Charles wayed his scepter over regions of the World and the New wider than Casar ever conquered or Alexander ever knew. Spain gave laws to the policy of Europe; her commerce encirtwo centuries ago.

there, and none so poor as to do her revancholy present. Its most sober history has all the hues of romance. Hut all thus: the gorgeous coloring given it by its oriental antecedents, so far from concealing, only make more conspicuous its think may be her monarch, whether Bourbon or Braganza, Spain is indeed little more than an ancient ruin. She is a political wreck drifting among the nations of the earth, at once a danger and a disgrace.

Missouri has just adopted a new constitution. It presents some tentures of peculiar interest as indicating the settled determination of the Western people to "put the brakes" to the financial jobbery that has of late years become so ernment so suddenly let fall, and erected alarming in the matter of corporations and chartered franchises.

As to the railroads, the new Constitution forbids the consolidation of parallel lan Republic" had to defend itself lines, in order to shut off competition by against insurrection within, and against combination. It also forbids an officer another pretender to the crown, who of one road from becoming an officer in a competing line; and this also to their traditions, by their education, and shut off combinations by different by the influence of all their domestic in- lines. It also ordains that in case of stitutions, to the genius of Republican consolidation of a Missouri road with a road organized in another State, the Missouri line shall still remain subject to Missouri law, the same as though no

Dead-heading the State officials is positively forbidden; and makes the forfeiture of his office the penalty against any officer for accepting a dead-head pass. It senturies asserted a divine right to gov also prohibits the officials of any rall-road from entering into any contracts grove, limes, lemons, guaves and balance.

Europe.

But in discarding their nominal Rectation over their cour roads. tation over their own roads.

The constitution has also a clause concerning taxation, where the commandment is exceeding broad, and will doubtless prove a big bonanza for the lawyers. The Legislature has its wings clipped

as to length of sessions, and as intensified bitterness between the two to indefinite recesses by adjourn-Bourbon rivals to her ancient throne, ments, It can not authorize municipal subscriptions of stock to any corporation; and other restrictions and limitations are provided so as to give the "ringworm" pestilence but small chance to spread.

> THE REPUBLICANS shouted a little before they were out of the woods in New York. The great galus they had made in the more conspicuous and accessible counties led them to the comforting conclusion that they had carried the State with a whoop and a whereas. But returns from the more sober and sedate countles of the outlying districts rather spoiled the fun, and rendered it doubtful whether they had got any majority at all in the State. As in Ohio, so in New York, the tidal wave of triumph "went back on them;" and now the probabilities are that the Democrats have the State. But so close is the vote that it will probably be a disputed point until the official count is made known.

Wm alluded, the other day, to the fact that hanging was not quite played out, as New York city had five murderers now under sentence of death. And now comes New Orleans, and goes one better. She has six condemnations with sentence of death now on hand. Desperadoes will please take notice.

How They Propose to Keep Folks at Philadel-

"Contonnial Lodging House as the "centential Loughly House Agency, Limited," and propose to con-tract with a large number of house-keepers and boarding-house proprietors who are willing to accept a fair remunwho are willing to accept a late reman-ation for superior accommodations to furnish breakfast, tea and supper in the American style, and a bed-room neatly furnished with then scrupulously clean, for each guest sent them by the agency. These accommodations are to be paid for by the visitor with a coupon ticket, which will be cashed at the central office of the agency; fractional parts of unused tickets will also be redeemed at nice of the agency; fractional parts of unused tickets will also be redeemed at the same place. The arrangement for meals can be varied to suit the wishes of the visitor; the prices are to be as uniform as possible, but will be varied to meet the demands of those requiring extra accommodations, and in the case of organizations visiting the city in a body. The coupon tickets will be placed on sale in all the cities and towns in the Union and also in Europe. An agent on all the principal trains approaching the city will furnish each passenger holding a ticket with a card assigning him to proper quarters, giving him at the same time minute directions for reaching them. When a guest is gone, the agency will receive immediate notice, and thus be able to utilize all vacant rooms and accommodate hundreds tice, and thus be able to utilize all va-cant rooms and accommodate hundreds of thousands of visitors. By this sys-tem a visitor can secure his accommoda-tions before leaving home, with a cer-tainity of being comfortably provided for at a defined and reasonable charge, and of being directed at once to his quarters on reaching the city. The cost, it is believed, will be less than the cost, it is believed, will be less than the srdinary prices now prevailing at the hotels, the accommodations being equal. The plan has been approved by the Centennial Board of Finance; a central office has already been opened, and circulars will shortly be sent to housekeepers for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements. rangements.

Yalse of Books.

So precious were books in the dark ages that donations of them are recorded as acts of signal generosity, deserving perpetual remembrance. In 660 the King of Northumberland gave 800 acres of land for one book containing a history of the world. A countess of Adjou gave 200 sheep and a large parted of rich furs for a volume of homilies; 120 crowns were given for a single book of Livy; 100 crowns for a satirical poem chiled the "Homance of the kose." In 1720 a Latin Bible was valued at £30, at a time when two arches of London Briege were built for less money; at a time, too, when the wages of a laborer were only three hairpebce a day, and when, of course, it would have cost such a man fifteen yours of Root to buy a Bible, which, after sill, being in Latin, he could not have read. Value of Books.

wer knew. Spain gave laws to the folloy of Europe; her commerce enciriled the world. And that was scarce we centuries ago.

And behold Spain now! "Now lies she a man with ten cents worth of tobacco."

A Floridian correspondent of the erence." No kingdom has a more mem- Courier-Journal gives a very florid acorable past; no kingdom has a more mel- count of Florida. Speaking of the orange culture, the correspondent discourseth

It is proven to be, by all odds, the most profitable and certain crop grown any-where in the United States. Why, just cealing, only make more conspicuous its think, fifty trees to the acre, averagin present degradation. No matter who after they are well in bearing, 500 to 1,0 oranges for the first five years, and then increasing to 2,000 and upward! Take the least, 500 oranges, worth on the tree two cents, \$10 per tree, or \$500 per acre! But it may be asked, is this certain? Can we rely on such results? We are able to say most certainly, with care in selection and preparation of soil, in planting and caring for the tree. tion of soil, in planting and caring for the trees. No human calculation can be more sure. Well, now, tell that young man who has just a start in life—a thousand or two dollars as a beginning—tell him to come down here, get himself twenty or thirty acres of land (he doesn't need more—fitteen will do), and go to work, put up his cottage, clear his land, put in his young trees, say two-year old seed ings, keep his land well tilled, by which he will teed and support his family, and in ten years certainly he may coupt on an income of \$10,000 a year. coupt on an income of \$10,000 a year. Besides oranges, they are planting lem-ons, guaves, citrons, bananas, and what teey call the grape-fruit, each grape being as big as an orange. I have seen the fruit, but never tasted it; it is, I suppose, a species of orange. Every setcamer brings emigrants, all

Every seteamer brings emigrants, all intending to engage in the cultivation of the orange, and this will continue until this whole country becomes one extended orange grove. I am not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but I have a prevision clear as light that within ten years one may land from the ocean steamer at Valusia bar, on the St. John's (any steamer that can enter the St. John's can reach this bar), and pass by rail southward through this place 100 miles through one continuous orange Harbor, looking straight out towards Havana, passing all along the line through the most luscious fruit grown in the world.

Story of a Diamond.

The diamond has always enjoyed an undisputed pre-eminence among pre-cious stones, not only on account of its rarities but also from its unequaled brilliancy. Some of these stones have been sold for almost fabulous prices, and many of the most celebrated dia-monds known to exist have changed hands from time to time noder strange and romantic circumstances.

Among the jewels formerly in the re-galia of England was a diamond of great beauty and value, with which is con-nected a very remarkable history. It was once the property of Charles the Bold, ast Duke of Burgundy, who wore it in his hat at the battle of Nancy, in

which he lost his life.

The diamond was found on the field after the battle by a Swiss, who sold it to a priest for a trifle, and it alterwards became the property of a French nobleman named De Sancy. The treasure remained in the possession of his family for more than a century, when one of his descendants, who was capone of his descendants, who was cap-tain of the Swiss Guard under Henry III, of France, was commissioned by the new king to raise a new force from the same nation. Henry at length found himself unable to pay his soldiers, and in this emergency he borrowed the diamond from Count De Sancy, that he might place it in the hands of the Swiss recomment as a pledge for the fuffiligovernment as a pledge for the furfill-ment of his engagement. The Count intrusted the diamond to

one of his most faithful followers for conveyance to the King; but the messen-ger and the treasure disappeared, to the great consternation of Henry and De Sancy. The most diligent search was made, but without furnishing any clue to the mystery. So strong was De San-cy's confidence in the perfect probity of his servant, that he felt convinced that his servant, that he felt convinced that some misfortune must have happened to him; and he persevered in his inquiries until he at length discovered that his followers had been waylaid and murdered by a band of robbers, and the body concealed in a neighboring forest. De Sancy ascertained the locality and instituted a careiul search, which resulted in the discovery of his messenger's remains. He next gave directions to

remains. He next gave directions to have the body opened, when, to the as-tonishment of all but De Sancy himself, the treasure was discovered. It was no clear that the poor fellow, on finding him-selt beset beyond a possibility of escape, had swallowed the diamond rather than

had swallowed the diamond rather than that it should fall into the hands of the robbers. The story has been commemorated in the appellation the diamond has ever since borne of "the Sancy."

The diamond was purchased for the Crown of England; but James II carried it with him in his flight to France in 1688. Louis XV is said to have worn it at his coronation. In 1835 it was purchased by aRussian nobleman for £80,000.

A Lonesome Man.

In Denver, years ago—when Denver was made up of a population of robbers and gamplers and to adventurers—there and gamblers and to adventurers—there used to be a miner's bank—a bank where miners deposited bags of gold dust, or sold it for currency. In the bank, before the teller's window, there sat one day, a forlorn, dejected, wee-begone-tooking old miner—a seedy old forty-niner. He wore an old faded slouch hat, about the colbr of his tangled, sun-browned beard.

He never spoke as the other miners came in and exchanged their dust for coin, and no one spoke to him. He was a personified funeral—a sad, broken-nearted man. As this sad miner sat there, one day, smoking his pipe, and seemingly oblivious to anything, a young man entered, and jauntily handed in his

man entered, and jauntily handed in his bag of dust.

"It weights six hundred and eighty dollars, Mr. Johnson," and the teller, taking it from the scales.

"All right; give me credit on the books," said the young man, moving toward the door. But, turning on his heel in the doorway, he paused a moment, put his hand thoughtfully across his brow, and said:

in the doorway, he paused a moment, put his hand thoughtfully across his brow, and said:

"I beg your pardon, sir; but it seems to me you made a little mistake in paying me last week, didn't you?"

"No, sir; we never err, sir; and if we did, sir, it's too late to correct it now. You should have spoken about it, at the time," replied the teller, cooliy.

"But, sir, I'm positive that you paid me ninety dollars too much. Suppose you weigh the last week's bag again," urged the young man.

"Oh! if the mistake was that way, perhaps we did," replied the teller, putting the bag of gold dost on the scales again. "Goodness! I did make a mistake. Just ninety dollars, and—"

"Here's your money," interrupted the young man, throwing down the amount in coin.

"I'm very much obliged," said the teller; "for the mistake would have come out of my wages when we come to balance. I can not think you too much."

The only man watching the transaction was the old slough-hatted miner. He arose, fostened his eyes on the young man, then came and watched him pay the mency back. Surprise fitted his

countenance. His eyes opened wide, and his lips fell apart with astonian-ment. Then, looking the honest young man straight in the face, he exclaimed: "Stranger, don't you feel mighty lone-some round here?"—Eli Perkins.

A New Use for Chicken Feathers.

[Philadelphia Trade Journal.] "According to statistics very carefully compiled," says a writer in La Nature, "we throw away yearly a quantity of chicken feathers, the intrinsic value of which is equal to the money which we pay out for cotton." A startling statement, but the author considers it true; and he proceeds to explain how the leathers are prepared to make them valuable. The operation is to cut the plume portions of the feathers from the stem by means of ordinary hand scissors. The former are placed in quantities in a constant of the plum of the coarse bag, which, when full, is closed and subjected to a thorough kneading with the hands. At the end of five minntes, the teathers, it is stated, become disaggregated and felted together, form-ing a down, periectly homogeneous and of great lightness.
It is even lighter than natural elder

down, because the latter contains the ribs of the feathers, which give extra weight. The material thus prepared is worth, and readily sells in Paris, for about two dollars per pound. About 15 troy ounces of this down can can be obtained from the feathers of an ordinated obtained from the feathers of an ordinary sized pullet; and this, on the above valuation, is worth about twenty cents. It is suggested that, through the winter, children migut coilect air the feathers about a farm, and cut the ribs out as we nave stated. By the spring time a large quantity of down would be prepared, which could be disposed of to uphoisterers or employed for domestic uses. Goose featuers may be treated in a similar manner, and thus two-thirds of the product of the bird utilized, in trad of only about one-fifth, as is at present the case.

The chicken down is said to form : The chicken down is said to form a beautiful cloth when woven. For about a square yard of the material, a pound and a half of down is required. The labric is said to be almost indestructible, as, in place of fraying or wearing out at folds, it only seems to felt the tighter. It takes due readily, and is thoroughly waterproof. There appears to be a good opportunity here for some ingenious person to invent machines to cut and treat the feathers. the feathers.

An Equine Setter.

A Yankee who was traveling through Kentucky had a fine horse and no money ite had taught the animal to lie down or sit on his mannches when the bridle was pulled pretty hard. Our traveler saw no way of replenishing his purse but by selling his horse, and this he resolved to do at the first opportunity. As he was going slowly along, he saw a hunter at some distance from the road, whom he rode up to and accosted. In the course of the conversation he told the latter he had an invaluable horse to sell-a horse that would act precisely like a setter when he was in the vicinity of game. Casting his eyes around, at the same time discovering some fresh rabbit tracks, he gave the bridle a jerk. The docile quadruped immediately laid

"There are some rabbits here," said the rider; "I know by his ears."
The Kentuckian, curious to test the reputed sagacity of the norse, searched around, and, sure enough, started three or four rabbits. He was greatly sur-prised, but the Yankee took the affair as a matter of course. To make a long story short, the wonderful horse changed hands on the spot, \$300 being the consideration. His new owner mounted him. and with characteristic hospitality the Yankee agreed to accompany him home. They soon came to a stream which they had to cross, and which was rather deep for horsemen. Judge of the Kentuckian's dismay when, on pulling the bridle in the middle of the river, his steed sub-sided in the middle of the river, as if he were a inproportamus.
"How is this?" he roared out, nothing

but his head visible. The Yankee, who was mounted on the hunter's horse, was not disconcerted in

the least, but replied, coolly: "On, I forgot to tell you he is as good for fishing as he is for rabbits!"—Once a

National Finances.

A Washington dispatch says: The call made July 28, 1870, for \$14,894,200, which matured October 28, 1875, extinguishes the entire amount of the original loan of the five-twenties of 1802. The whole amount of bonds known as "five-twenties of March, 1864," have also been called, and will mature November 13, 1875, after which date they will cease to draw interest.

1875, ager which date they will cease to draw interest.

Of the bonds known as "five-twenties of June, 1864," \$27,053,400 were called under dates of Aug. 13, Sept. 1 and 17, 1875, and it is presumed that for the purpose of the further conversion of 5.20°s, and also for the requirements of the sinking fund, the entire balance of this loan will be soon exhausted in calls. Calls are now out for one-half of this amount, and the \$22,000,000 of 5 per cents yet to issue to complete the \$500,000,000 authorized will extinguish nearly the entire balance by Nov. 15, the date upon which the option of the Syndicate will expire.

By the 1st of March next the 5-20's of 1862 and 1864, which originally amounted to \$644,443,800 will be extinguished. The next bonds that will be called for conversion into the new fives are the 5-20's of 1986, under the act of March 3, 1985. Of these bonds, \$203,327,250 have been issued. The amount now outstanding is \$152,534,350. All but about \$35,000,000 of the new fives authorized by Congress

have been issued.

Of these bonds there are new outstanding \$437,935,459. The Syndicate option expires Nov. 16 next, by which time there is no doubt they will have taken the remaining \$35,000,000. The conversion of the 5-20's into this loan will save the government annually in interest \$5,000,000, and during the past five years, while the conversion has been progressing, the actual saving to the government has been about \$12,000,000.

How Monkeys are Captured.

How are monkeys caught? The apefamily resembles man. Their vices arehuman. They love liquor, and fall. In
Dariour and Senor the natives make a
fermented beer, of which the monkeys
are passionately fond. Aware of this,
the natives go to the parts of the forest
frequented by the monkeys, and set on
the ground calabashes full of the entieing liquor.

As soon us the monkey are

the ground calabashes full of the en-tering liquor.

As soon as the monkey sees and tastes it he utters loud cries of joy, that soon attracts his comrades. Then an orgio begins, and then in a short sime they show all degrees of intoxication. Then the negroes appear. The tew who came too late to get faddled decape. The drinkers are too far gone to distrust the negroes, but apparently take them for larger species of their own genus. The negroes take some up, and these begin to weep and cover them with mandlin kisses.

When a negro takes one by the hand to lead him off, the nearest monkey will cling to the one who the finden support, and endenver to go on also. Another will grasp at him, and so on, until the negro leads a staggering line of ten or a

dozen tipsy monkeys. When finally brought to the village they are securely eased and gradually sobered down; but for two or three days a gradually diminishing supply of liquor is given them, so as to reconcile them by degrees to their state of continue. When finally state of captivity.

The Largest Farm in America. Among the exhibitors at the recent fair in St. Louis was Mr. George Grant, of Victoria colony, Kansas, the owner of the largest farm in the world, with the exception, perhaps, of that of the Duke of Sutherland, whose broad acres consist largely of hill and heather. Mr. Grant's domain covers 576,000 acres in the heart of Kansas, about 190 miles west of Kansas City. His effort as to estab heh a model farm, for which great credit is due him, as well as for his successful efforts in introducing imported stock and showing the results in crossing imported and native stock. Mr. Grant is going back to Europe soon to arrange for the bringing out of some more high-bred stock, with the intention of shipping it to Victoria.

Air. Grant's colony has largely swelled hir. Grant's colony has largely swelled this season by immigrants, and another English company has just bought 40,600 acres adjoining the Victoria colony. Air. Grant says he is more than satisfied with the produce of his crops this sea-son. One field of eighty acres of Hunga-rian grass on he farm has produced 776 tons of fodder and 5.114 busicles of seed. tian grass on he harm has produced to tone of fodder and 5,114 busicels of seed, giving a profit of more than 500 per cent. on the cost of putting in the seed. He put in 300 acres of alialita, a kind of fod-der much used in California. The land will grow three crops of this grass in a year, at the rate of six tons to the acre. year, at the rate of six tons to the acre, out it affects a deep, dry soil. Mr. Grant was increased his flock of sheep to 10,000, and has 1,000 cows. In less than five years he expects to increase his sheep to 100,000.

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This new Truss is wor This new Truss is worn with perfect comfort, night and day. Adapas itself to every motion of the body, retaining fluorare under the hardest exercise or severest strain until permanently cared. Sold cheap by the glastic TRUSS CO.

No. 683 Broadway, New York City, and sent by mail. Call or send for circular and be cured. BRANCH OFFICE: No. 44 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

SAULROAD TIME, CARLE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN. Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 mlautes fast Depart, Arrive, Arrive, Cin'ti. Cin'ti. Dest'on. New York Ex daily . 2:40A.M. 5:20A.M. 7:207.36. New York Ex daily . 5:50r.M. 5:50r.M. 6:50A.M. LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE. Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 4 minutes slow

Louisville Ex daily 5:50A.M. 6:40P.M. 10:29A.M Louisville (ex Sun). 2:50P.M. 12:45P.M. 7:45P.M Louisville (daily)... 8:05P.M. 5:20A.M. 12:5P.M MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI.
Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast. Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.
Park'by (ex Sim) . 8:45a.M. 2:30p.M. 5:45p.M.
Park'by Ex dally . 4:55p.M. 7:10p.M. 12:30a.M.
Ex Sonday . 10:30p.M. 4:56a.M. 7:25a.M.
Chillisothe Ac . 4:30p.M. 8:20a.M. 8:56p.M.
Loveland Ac . 5:19p.M. 8:20a.M. 6:4p.M.
Loveland Ac . 5:19p.M. 8:30a.M. 6:25p.M.
Loveland Ac . 6:10p.M. 4:30p.M. 7:25p.M.
Loveland Ac . 6:10p.M. 4:30p.M. 7:25p.M. BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA PARKERSBURG. Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast Baltimore (ex Sun). 8:45A.M. 2:30F.M. 8:40A.M Baltimore, dally 4:55P.M. 7:10F.M. 2:25F.M Baltimore Ex dally 10:30F.M. 4:50A.M. 10:45F.M.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA COLUMBUS, Depot, Kilgour and Front. Time. 7 minutes fast.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI. Depot, Mill and Front, Time, 12 minutes slow St. Louis Mail. 6:30A.M. 19:39P.M. 10:45P.M.
St. Louis Ex. 8:10A.M. 7:50P.M. 7:55P.M.
St. Louis Ex daily 7:30P.M. 7:30A.M. 5:35A.M.
Louisville Mail. 6:39A.M. 1:10P.M. 1:30P.M.
Louisville Ex. 8:10A.M. 7:30A.M. 1:30P.M.
Louisville Ex. 8:10A.M. 7:30A.M. 8:50P.M.
Osgood Ac. 5:15P.M. 7:55A.M. 8:55 P.M. CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON.

epot-Fifth and Hoadly. Time-7 minutes fas Depot—Fifth and Hoadly. Thuc—7 mixu
Dayton Ex. daily 11200.A.M. 6:00c.M.
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Dayton Ex. daily 9:30c.M. 0:20c.M.
Toledo Ex. daily 9:50c.M. 0:20c.M.
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Toledo Ex. daily 9:50c.M. 0:20c.M.
Indianapolis Mail 7:20A.M. 10:00c.M.
Indianapolis Mail 7:20A.M. 10:00c.M.
Indianapolis Ac. 1:45c.M. 9:55c.M.
Comparaville Ac. 5:20c.M. 9:50c.M.
Indianapolis Mail 12:00c.M. 12:00c.M.
Indianapolis Mail 12:00c.M. 12:00c.M.
Chicago Ex. 7:30c.M. 9:50c.M. 12:00c.M.
Chicago Ex. 7:30c.M. 9:50c.M. 12:00c.M.
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Hamilton Ac. 10:00c.M. 10:00

CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND CHICAGO. Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast. CINCINNATI. HAMILTON AND INDIANAPOLIS. Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast.
Indianarolis Ex. 7:30A.M. 10:50P.M. 12:55P.M.
Peoria Ex. 1:45P.M. 5:55P.M. 3:55A.M.
Connersylle Ac. 5:20P.M. 9:50A.M. 8:23P.M.
Peoria Ex. (ex Sat.) 7:30P.M. 12:50 M. 10:55A.M. GRAND HAPIDS AND INDIANA.

Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast, Morning Mail...... 7:30A.M. 8:00P.M. 9:35P.M. Night Ex. (ex Sat.). 7:50P.M. 8:30A.M. 16:00A.M.

DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND CLEVELAND. Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast. Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Boston Ex. 7300.x., 5300.x., 450r.m.
Cleveland Ex. 10500.x., 530r.m. 450r.m.
New York Ex daily 530r.m. 5358r.m. 7300.x.
Springseld Ac. 845r.m. 930r.m. 1300.x.
Springseld Ac. 845r.m. 930r.m. 1300.x.
Springseld Ac. 845r.m. 930r.m. 725r.m.
Springseld Ac. 549r.m. 753.m. 725r.m.
Springseld Ac. 549r.m. 753.m. 725r.m.
Sharon Ac. 540r.m. 653a.m. 730r.m.
Dayron Ac. 540r.m. 653a.m. 730r.m.
Dayron Shoer-Line and Columbus.
Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.
Columbus Ex. 1050a.m. 930r.m. 1145a.m.
Columbus Ex. 1050a.m. 930r.m. 1145a.m.
Columbus Ex. 1050a.m. 930r.m. 1040r.m.

CINCINNATIAND SANDUSKY.

Depit, Pearl and Plum. Time, Iminutes fast, Sandusky Ex. 8:50A.M. 5:50F.M. 4:NPF.M. Sandusky Ex. 8:10F.M. 5:10A.M. 5:30A.M. Bellefontnine Ac. 3:45F.M. 9:45A.M. 9:30F.M. INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE.

Depot Paul and Plum. City iffer.

WHITEWATER VALLEY. MENTUCKY CENTRAL.

olasville Ac. 2500.M. 11 30A.M. 81 olasville Mir'd 130.M. 6-30A.M. 630 outh Ac. 4500.M. 60A.M. 632 LITTLE MIAMI, PAN-HANDLE EAST. icholasville Ac...icholasville Mix'd.

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WEEKLY STAR

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